## Vol. XXX .... No. 9,109.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR. THE CAUSE OF HIS WITHDRAWAL-AMOS T. ACK-ERMAN APPOINTED TO THE POSITION-PURTHER CHANGES EXPECTED IN THE

WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The report of the resignation of Attorney-General Hoar was to-day confirmed by the nomination of his successor. The city is busy with reports as to the causes of his retiring from the Cabinet, and all sorts of reasons are assigned, the most senseless of which is the rumor that he has been forced out by the President on account of a disagreement as to the policy of the Administration, The President and the Attorney-General have never been in conflict on any material question, and the friendliest relations have always existed between them. Mr. Hoar's letter of retirement is very brief, but friendly. He merely states that he had determined to withdraw from public life, and he hoped that the President would now accept his resignation. He chooses the present time as the best fitted for leaving the business of the office in a convenient condition for his successor, in order to permit the latter to become familiar with cases to arise at the next term of the Supreme Court. He also desired to close up the business of the last term before retiring. It is the understanding that his successor shall not assume charge of the office until some time in August. Mr. Hoar will depart for Harvard to-morrow, where he will remain a week, and return to perform the duties of the office until his successor shall qualify.

Amos T. Ackerman, to-day nominated as Mr. Hoar's successor, is a native of New-Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and about 46 years of age. He removed to Georgia before he obtained his majority, and studied law in the office of J. McPherson Berrier, an ex-U. S. Senator, and also President Jackson's Attorney-General. He has been one of the leading lawyers in the South, but has never held public office until appointed by President Grant U. S. Attorney for the District of Georgia, a position which he now holds. He was elected at large on the Grant ticket. He was formerly a Whig, but since the war has been identified with the Union party in the South. During the war, although a Union man, he was forced into the Confederate army, and serveg on the staff of Gen. Toombs, whom he defended in his celebrated court-martial case in 1864. He served in the Rebel army until the close of the war. He is married, has children, and is in humble circumstances. He had no intimation that he would be appointed, and there is no positive information that he will accept. He was first brought to the attention of the President by some speeches which he delivered during the Presidential campaign. The announcement of his nomination was received here with profound astonishmont by Senaters, members, and all classes. It was said ms even more obscure, if possible, Messrs. Borie, Robeson, or Belknap, and the question was asked over and over again, Who is Ackerman † Residents of Georgia, temporarily in the city, were the only ones able to solve the mystery. Much opposition to him is expressed, and some even say that the Senate will not confirm him, but this is mere conjecture, founded on improper ideas as to other possible changes in the Cabinet, of which so much has been said lately.

Nothing has yet occurred to warrant the reports of the speedy retirement of Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and Postmaster General Creswell. It has long been known to the most intimate friends of the former that he hesitated to accept the position of Secretary of State in the beginning, and that he has for many months been desirous of retiring from its arduous and exacting duties, but has been restrained by the President from doing so. It is also known to members of the Cabinet that he would have been glad to retire at any time, and that the President has always understood that Mr. Fish's resignation was at his disposal whenever he would accept it. So far from there being now, or having been at any time, any rupture or leading subjects, there has been, the contrary, from the first nothing but the most friendly and cordial unanimity. It was asserted before the vote on the Cuban reso lations, that if the House adopted resolutions at variance with the policy of the Administration, the Sceretary of State would tender his resignation, on the grounds that his views were not sustained by Congress. As the resolutions were defeated, and the the Secretary indirectly sustained, it would naturally follow that Mr. Fish the former associations were wel considered, would remain in the Cabinet. Yet there is sufficient ground for believing that he will very soon insist on the acceptance of his resignation as Secretary of State. This belief is so well founded. that nothing is hazarded by predicting that the name of his successor will be sent to the Senate before its adjournment a month hence.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The President and Judge Hear were much surprised to-day on hearing that the fact of the latter's resignation of the office of Attorney-General was last night telegraphed North, especially as neither of them had mentioned the subject to any one, per was it their intention to do so, until the nomination of a successor. There is much speculation as to the of a successor. There is much speculation as to the causes of the resignation, but it has no political significance. After the withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. A. T. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury, the President being desirous of appointing Mr. Bontwell to the vacancy, Judge Hoar informed the President that, in order to javoid embarrassment in the appointment of two members of the Cabinet from the same State, he would withdraw from it, leaving the President free to select Mr. Boutwell. The President, however, remarked that that was a matter which more intimately concerned himself, and, while thanking Judge Hour for his friendly consideration, appointed Mr. Boutwell Secre-

tary of the Treasury. Some months afterward, Judge Hoar again voluntarily proposed to resign, he never appearing to desire a continuance in the position, but was always ready to re tire whenever the President should think proper to appoint his successor. The nomination of Judge Hoar fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was prompted by the friendly feelings which the President felt toward him, and which, it is known, were as sincerely returned by Judge Hoar. These recently Judge Hoartendered his resignation for the first time in writing, the President accepted it with the intimation that as the South had no Judge on the Supreme Court bench, it seemed fair that that section should have a representative in the Cabinet, and therefore inquiries were made as to a suitable successor. The ascertained qualifications of Amos T. Ackerman of Georgia being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated to-day to the Benate. Toward the close of the proceedings of that body this afternoon an ineffectual motion was made to go into Executive session, in order that the nomination might be acted upon. This will probably be done to-morrow. The following correspondence passed between Judge

Hour and the President : EESIGNATION OF ATTOENEY-GENERAL BOAR,
ATTOENEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1876. S
Enc: I resign the office of Attorney-General of th
United States, the resignation to take effect upon th
Sppointment and qualification of my successor. Ver
respectfully,
To the President appointment and querespectfully,
To the President.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1870.

MY DEAR JUDGE: In accepting your resignation as
Attorney-General upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the occasion to express to
you my high appreciation of the abie, patriotic and
devoted manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In no less a degree do I appreciate
the picasant personal relations which have existed from
the beginning of our association officially in public place.
Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasand recollections of your connection with the present
Administration, and with accurations of my personal

esteem and friemiship, I remain, with great respect, your friend and elections servant, U. S. GRANT, To the Hon. E. R. Hoar, attorney-General. Mr. Ackerwan has been (elegraphed for, and is now on us way to Washington.

SOME PROGRESS MADE WITH THE FRANKING BILL IN THE SENATE—A MOTION TO POST-PONE TILL NEXT SESSION RECEIVES ONLY SEVENTEEN AFFIRMATIVE VOTES—CLOSE OF THE CUBAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—MR. PINGHAM'S SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED-THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE !

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16, 1870. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Robertson made an effort to take up his Omnibus Disabilities bill, but Mr. Summer and others objected, because they thought it conined too many names, 3,624, and several Senators who favored it thought it best to proceed with the Franking bill. Mr. Fowler expressed his disgust at the tireson and annecessary talk whenever the bill came up, and to get at something practical he moved an indefinite postonement, but finding that the talk went on he withdrew the motion. Mr. Vickers severely censured his prede cessor in the Senate, the present Postmaster-General, declaring that his allegations were unfounded, and that the signers to his morials did not know what they were doing, and sumptuous. Mr. Bayard talked in the same strain, both Senators boldly avowing their unwillingness to give up the franking privilege. Their Democratic associate, Mr. Stockton, totally dissented from their view, and vehe-mently asserted that the people demanded and would insist upon the abelition of the franking privilege. At one and to prevent this the same system of tactics was adopted which has so often before postponed ection. During the progress of these attempts an episode occurred that came very near resulting in a disgraceful scene. A certain Western Senator, not a member of the Congressional Temperance Society, whose erratic motions had for some time previously evinced an unsteady bodily purpose, rose as well as he was able and made a motion to adjourn. The Vice-President not hearing the Senator, the latter stood up, and steadying himself on his desk, inquired angrily whether the Chair refused to recognize him. The Vice-President mildly intimating his surprise at the question, he more excitedly retorted, "You did refuse to recognize me a moment ago." The Vice-President then asked what motion the Senator desired to make. Not answering at once, and his movements being oubtful, several Senators in his vicinity went over and endeavored to pacify him, and finally he said, with sneering emphasis, "I sit down out of respect to others." Afer this there was another little breeze. Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Wilson addressed the chair simultaneously. Mr. Edmunds was recognized. Mr. Wilson made the point of order, never before raised in the Senate, that Mr. Edmunds could not be recognized, not being in his own seat, and the Vice-President declared the point well taken, and awarded the floor to Mr. Wilson. It has heretofore been common for Senators to speak when not in their own places, and though it is not parliamentiary, and Mr. Edmunds twice asked for a distinct ruling on the point by the chair, so as to settle it for the future, for some reason the Vice President did not accede to his request, and Mr. Edmunds, walking over to his own seat, gave audible utterance to his dissatisfaction. These pleasant little episodes being ver, the Senate made up its mind to take at least one vote, and carried the amendment of Mr. Drake, intended, as he says, for the benefit of the feeble newspapers, by two to one. Every one says that to amend the bill is to kill it, which is very probable, and so in high glee at the prospect of having accomplished this feat, the Senate ad-

There was no scene, and no especial interest mani fested, when the House took the vote to-day on the Cuban resolutions. When the hour appointed arrived the Speaker announced that the first vote would be upon the resolution of Mr. Logan, which in effect declared belligerent rights to the Cubans. The vote was taken, and the amendment defeated; Yeas, 70; Nays, 160. The Bingham amendment came next, and was passed by 14 miority. This resolution simply authorizes the President to protest against the barbarities practiced by both parties in Cuba, and to cooperate with other governnents, if he should think proper, to mitigate the horrors of the war now prevailing in that Island. This resolution the Cubans regard with considerable satisfaction, inasmuch as it recognizes a state of war in the Island, while the President, in his message claimed there was no war in the Island, but simply revolt or insurrection. The resolution was passed without debate, all the Democrats voting for the Logan amendment, and most of them for the Bingham resolu serious difference of opinion in the Cabinet tion. Mr. Schenek reported the bill as directed by the exempting coal from import duty, but he wa opposed to the bill, and thought it would not reduce the ost of coal, but would only deprive the Government of revenue. The bill to authorize the Western Railroad to ccupy Goat Island, in California, for store-houses, &c. was taken up, and debated with much spirit for three iours, and laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate [Finance Committee are daily devoting everal hours to consideration of the amended Tax and Tariff bill, and have made much progress. The first meeting of the House Military Committee, on the investigation ordered by the resolution of Mr. Farnsworth yes terday, will be held on Monday. The resolution directs the Committee to inquire into the affairs of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, the amount of funds drawn from the treasury, what has been done with the money, and what vouchers have been rendered therefor, &c. As Gen. Butler has had a large share in the management of this national charity, the fund of which amounts to several millions of dollars, his personal enemy, Mr. Farnsworth, intends that there shall be a strict account rendered. Secretary Boutwell will be called before the Committee on Monday, and the books of the Secretary will be examined. Mr. Sherman believes he will be able to report it to the Senate on Saturday. Many amendments have been made, but so far none that are regarded as too radical to conform to the House bill through a Conference Committee. It is probable the Income Tax will be left as it passed the House-tax three per cent, and the

exemption \$2,500.

Those who are best acquainted with Gen. Sherman give it as their opinion that he is not likely to resign from the army on account of a reduction of his pay, and that he has too much regard for his place in the public

service to leave it on that account. Before the expiration of the time fixed for the adjourn ment of Congress (July 15), an effort will be made in the Senate probably to extend the time fifteen days, on the ground that there will not be sufficient time to properly dispose of the necessary business at the time fixed upo

The Pennsylvania Central Railread seems to be very active in its attempts to extend its connections. It is well known that notwithstanding the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to prevent such a consummation its branch to this city is rapidly approaching completion To-day Senator Cameron introduced a bill giving this branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad the privilege of extending its line through Washington, by the way of the Long Bridge, to the Virginia side, to connect with such Virginia Radroads as may desire it. This would give through Southern connections to New-Orcans, side by side with the Baltimore and Ohio.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The President sent the following nominations to the Semate to-day:

Amos T. Ackerman of Georgia, to be Attorney-General of the United
States, vice E. B. Hoar, resigned.

Benjamin F. Fierotte of California, to be Consul at Bucharest.

The following shows the receipts from the several general sources of revenue for the year ending April 30, 1870;

eral sources of revenue for the year ending April 30, 1870;

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eral sources of revenue for the year ending April 30, 1870; 851; 18. \$22,182,951; 33 Sectoresions. 1,722,852 45. Tobacco | 1,722,877 69. Tobacco | 1,722,877 69. Tobacco | 1,722,77 69. Tobacco | 1,722,

PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH. .Ex-Gov. Seward left Auburn on Thursday, on to his sen Frederich at Montrose, N. Y., where he will remain a

Canal Law electors of the Eric and Ontario Ship Canal Law elector the following officers: G. P. Dodge of New York, President, Augus Morrison of Toronto, Vice-President, and Walter Stanley, Engineer.

Gov. Walker of Virginia has not yet signed bill consolidating the Norfolk and Petersham, the South Side, and Virginia and Tunesses Rallroads under Ges. Malour's management, see the Constitution he has noth Datarday to sign or veto it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR-PROPOSED ABOLI-TION OF THE DUTY ON GRAIN-COMPLIMENT TO THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO WASH-

PARIS, Thursday, June 16, 1870. The Emperor is still suffering from the attack of gout. It is also reported that Prince Napoleon is Ill. A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France was introduced into the Corps Legislatif to-day, and referred to a Committee. The abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers has been decided on by the Govern-

The Consul-General of the United States entertained at dinner last night the new Minister to Washington, M. Prevest-Paradol. Among the guests present were the new French Minister to Switzerland, several members of the Cabinet, and M. Laboulaye. The Journal des Débâts eulogizes the appointment of M. Paradol, and says he is

clearly the right man in the right place. M. Bellonet has been appointed Secretary of the first class to the French Legation at Washington, and M. Noirmont Secretary of the second class. They will sail for New-York with the new Embassador in a few days. The examination of the officers of the International Workmen's Society will take place on the 22d inst., before the police tribunal. The charge made against them is of maintaining a secret society contrary to the law.

HOW PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED. MADRID, Thursday, June 16, 1870. Great satisfaction is felt here at the message

of President Grant on the Cuban question.

PROGRESS OF THE INFALLIBILITY DISCUSSION. ROME, Thursday, June 16, 1870. The Œcumenical Council will commence the tiscussion of the last chapter of the Infallibility Scheme

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ... Signor Muzio, formerly of this city, has en appointed Musical Director of the Italian Opera in

....The Abolitionists in London are urging the British Government to insist on the emancipation of the slaves in the Cuban colonies.

....The London Times doubts the success of he new German American bank at Frankfort, which, if uccessful, would be a discredit to America.

... According to the provisions of the law tely enacted in Spain, 9,000 registers of civic marriages to be opened by the middle of August. ....Breadstuffs of all kinds are advancing rapidly at Paris on account of the drouth. Bread, which sold for seven pence in the middle of Winter last year, now sells at nine pence.

.Mr. Renforth of the Tyne crew, has published a card, in which he assures the public that the rowing match between the Tyne and St. John, N. B., erews will surely come off, and that the stakes are de-

...Monsignor Capel questions the truth of the rumor lately published by *The John Bull*, to the ef-fect that the Marquis of Bute contemplated a return to the Anglican communion, as the Marquis is at present in Spain, beyond the reach of the rumor.

....The Prince of Wales and the Princess
Alexandra are to make a state visit to Reading, Eng., on
the 1st of July. The municipal authorities and the citizens generally are making extensive preparations for
their reception.

their reception.

In the case of Hill against Ribbetts, where the inheritance to the property of the late Mr. White of Yorkshire, Eng., amounting to £260,000, was claimed by a daughter born in New-York, the claim was barred by proofs of a valid Scotch marriage of deceased previous to his marriage in New-York.

SOUTH AMERICA. AFFAIRS IN CHILI AND PERU-AN EARTHQAKE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 .- Advices from Chili state that the change in the Ministry was regarded as having an important political significance. The Bolivian Government has decided not to collect

the six per cent expost duty on foreign money.

Accounts from Peru represent that the prospects of the Accounts from Feru represent that the prospects of the country are goed. Money was plentiful. The Peruvian fleet as reënforced is the strongest of any of the South American Republics. Baron Petz, the Austrian Envoy, had completed a treaty of commerce, navigation, and friendship with Peru, and had sailed for Valparaiso. An earthquake near Iquique, Southern Peru, demolished several houses and involved some loss of life.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA-AF-FAIRS IN HONDURAS-THE DARIEN EXPE-

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 .- A revolution in Costa Rica resulted, on the 27th of April, in the overthrow of the Jimmines Government. Bruno Carraza was declared President. Five officers were killed and a num-

A revolutionary attempt had been made in San Sal-A revolutionary attempt had been made in San Savador, and several of the revolutionists had been exiled.

In Honduras numerous arrests of political offenders had been made, and fifty or sixty Nicaraguans were ordered to leave the Republic. The revolution was satisfactorily regarded throughout the country, all the provinces having declared their adhesion to the new Government. The work of the Interoceanic Railway is ad-

cing rapidly. Panama advices state that the party from the United States steamer Nyack of the Darien surveying expedi-tion are expected to complete their work in June. The accounts from the expedition are not encouraging. The Secretary of the Supreme Court of Granada had been found guilty of forging Government bonds.

MILITARY CHANGES-THE RECENT CAPTURE. HAVANA, June 14, via LAKE CITY, Fla, une 16.—Gen. Merclo has assumed command of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Baldrich has been placed in charge of the Government of Porto Rico. The three gentlemen taken prisoners a few days on Cayo Cruze left Nassau last February for the Cuban coast. They had not been heard of up to the time of their capture, and were falsely reported to have been slain by their crew. There is no doubt that they have important relations with the rebel leaders.

MORE EXECUTIONS-PRISONERS LIBERATED BY DE

HAVANA, June 16 .- Guiteras and Peralta, two of the men captured on Cayo Cruze, have been executed at Puerto Principe, and the third, Camino, has been sen-Aguila's column, operating in the direction of Najaza, have taken a number of prisoners, and killed 26 rebels. The Captain-General on his birthday pardoned a solider, who had been sentenced to death, and liberated 27 rebel prisoners, most of them negroes. The insurgent leader, Sanguilli, has been wounded, and Augustin Aguilar, an insurgent prefect, has been killed. tenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary. Col.

THE UPTON EXPEDITION—FULL DETAILS OF THE STATEMENTS OF CAPTURED OFFICERS-THE

HAVANA, June 11 .- The Government pubishes full particulars of the attempt of the Upton o convey arms and munitions of war into the interior for the use of the insurgents. The most trustworthy information is contained in the statements made out by Almeyda, Meda, and Garcia, who went out on the Upton, and all of whom were captured and afterward executed by the Spaniards. The writers evidently had some hopes of favor at the hands of the Captain-General, but there is little doubt they told very nearly the whole truth. The letters appear in the Diario de la Marina of the 9th inst.

Almeyda states that the Upton left New-York on the morning of the 14th ult. At night a steam launch was brought alongside at sea, and the men were embarked from it on board the Upton. The guns and munitions of war were also brought to the side of the Upton by the same launch. He and others of the expedition ass in putting them aboard. The fare was rather hard; there were no pilots on board, neither for the sea nor coasts, and Cisneros did not preserve good order. The leading men of the expedition were F. J. Cisneros, one Westerman, and Capt. Harrison. Almeyda represents that he suffered considerably from the pains of hunger as well as from a want of sleep. On the 25th arms were given out. These were a spencer rifle, a machete, and a cartridge-box to each man, and later, caps also. A cruiser chased thelvessel a night or so before the work of disembarkation begun. On the 21st an effort was made to disembark, but there was a fear that the attempt might prove a failure, and it was not made till the 23d. Everything seemed to have gone wrong. Some part of the machinery of the launch was broken, and this caused very great delay. The arms and munitions were placed upon the raft, covered with India rubber, and these were towed ashore by two boats. One of the boats capsized, seriously imperiling the lives of the first party to go ashore.

Meda states that some 1,000 to 1,500 arms were put

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870. aboard the Upton at sea, and between three and four tuns of powder, more than 100 cases of caps, and a large amount of clothing, some boxes filled with machetes, and others containing medicines. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 23d the steamer began the work of disembarkation. But at daybreak of the 2sth only a portion of the cargo had been landed. The steamer consequently put back to sea, returning the night of the 24th, when the work of discharging was continued all night. Betancourt, second discharging was continued all night. Betancourt, second in command, on the morning of the 26th, gave orders that the arms and munitions should be concealed in a high mountain near by, and this work was at once proceeded with, holes being dng within which these articles were concealed. On the 26th a gunboat appeared, when Betancourt gave orders that Meda and some others, who were so unwell from exposure and the sex voyage that they could not march, should be carried up into the mountain and there left. They were warned to take care and not suffer themselves to fall into the healthy men at once to march forward, and we are left to infer that they carried no arms with them, and Meda gave the following account of the capture.

Spaniards. The order was given to the healthy men at once to march forward, and we are left to infer that they carried no arms with them, and Meda gave the following account of the capture.

"We wandered about, trying to get out of this place, until the 28th, when we saw four horsemen passing by. These we halled, stated our condition (the men had nothing to cat or drink for several days), when we were told to follow them; that they would in fact take care of us. We had not gone far when we encountered a company of the Fourth Battalion of Spanish artillery, which brought us to a halt at the ery, 'Alto.' There was some firing, but we were soon captured."

The Upion, as soon as the gunboat made its appearance, cleared the coast, the understanding being that she was to proceed to Asplawall. These are all the material points bearing upon the case, and from the fact that the Upton had not left the coast until the appearance of the gunboat, it may be supposed that a portion of her cargo remained on board. This supposition is further strengthened by the fact that Betancourt seems to have buried all the guns landed, and still did not move, evidently awaiting the landing of all the cargo. As the 28th was wholly occupied in concealing the munitions of war we are bound to infer that a considerable portion of the gaus remained on board the Upton, a view further confirmed by the Spanish account, which does not claim the capture of more than 2,000 rilles.

The bad faith of the Spanish Government with respect to the slave trade occasionally becomes manifest. Here is an example. On or about the 28th of January last some judicial proceedings took place with reference to a cargo of Bozales (Africans), which had been landed in the neighborhood of Jibacoa. These negroes were ordered to be placed, according to the law, in deposit, that is, they were to be taken care of by the Government, third out, and when a sufficient sum of money should have been raised they were to be shipped back to Africa. But, as nearly always happens in such

AID FOR CUBAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN-WOMEN TO THE RESCUE.

A velvety little parlor of the Fifth-ave. Hotel was filled yesterday by a number of ladies, who assembled in response to the appeal made by the ladies of Washington in behalf of the Cuban sufferers. Among the fair-faced Americans were groups of black-eyed dames whose brown beauty had known the kiss of tropical sunshine. The three Cuban Aid Societies were represented by officers of each. The Junta Patriotica appeared in the persons of Senora Mayorga and Mrs. Geo. C. Barrett. Señora Villeverde represented La Liga de las Hijas de Cuba, and Señora Galvez La Libertad. Mrs. E. C. Phelps of the Woman's Bureau was made Chairwoman of the meeting, and filled her position with grace and grenadine. Mrs. Judge Barrett acted as Secretary. Mrs. Phelps introduced the Rev. Mansfield French, who suffering of the Cuban women who had fled to the mountains, and were cut off from all practical supplies, were very great, and made an urgent appeal for contributions of made and unmade clothing and money. The Associa tion proposed to be formed was to be purely of a chari table nature. No matter how the revolution terminated, table nature. No matter how the revolution terminated, they would leave that question untouched. He thought the Cuban struggle wouldn't last long. The principles of popular education and religious tolerance which the Cubans advocated would seem to insure to them success. He thought that if the ladies of New-York would take hold of the work vigorously the whole country would be inspired with confidence and emulation. The ladies who appeared there with such rich and struke and follow that suffering of their Cuban sisters to continue.

Mrs. Phelps observed that the work of the occas ion Mrs. Phelps observed that the work of the occasion was organization. A Committee was appointed to choose a name for the Association. Mrs. P. wanted it called Woman's Cuban Aid Society; she didn't like the designation "laddes." Another lady distinctly wished to have it "The American Ladies", etc., etc., "The Committee finally decided upon the name of "American Ladies' Aid Association for Cuban Women and Children," a title which would seem to imply some difference between the feminine element of Cuba and America. The name was accepted, and Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt was elected President of the Association; Mrs. Judge Barrett was made Secretary, and Mrs. Ralph Mead Treasurer. An Executive Committee, comprising Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Colas, Mrs. George Wood, and Miss Bodenhamer, were appointed.

Colas, Mrs. George Wood, and Miss Hodenhamer, were appointed.

Mrs. Phelps stated that it was proposed to held in the Autumn a great bazaar, through which they expected to get funds to carry on the work of relieving Cuban agonies. She begged the ladies to prepare at watering places any beautiful work which might be sold for this object. She remarked that many Cuban ladies here had laid aside their own work to join them. Mr. French observed that the American Missionary Association had opened rooms for the reception of all contributions, and the Executive Committee was instructed to inquire what kind of things were specially required.

Miss Fuller said that the idea of a floral exhibition had occurred to her. She thought that the city would let them have Union-square, which they might inclose and furnish with music and refreshments. The florists would send in flowers, and a large sum might be realized. A gentleman present stated a raffle of jewelry for the benefit of the Cuban cause, was to be held, and besought the ladies present to sell tickets. Mrs. Phelps, after consultation with the Rev. Mr. French, thought this not advisable.

MEXICO.

PARTIAL SUPPRESSION OF THE INSURRECTION-ARY BANDS-FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE

LATE EARTHQUAKE. CITY OF MEXICO, June 11, via HAVANA, June 16.—The National Congress adjourned on the 31st of May. President Juarez, in his closing message, says the revolutionists in San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas have been reduced to petty bands, and that measures have been taken by the Government, in cooperation with Congress, which will prove of great benefit to the country in fu-

The earthquake of the lith of May, reported in a previous dispatch, was felt at Tabasco. All the churches, and nearly all the private dwellings at Miahutta, were thrown to the ground by the sheek. Near Pochutla the roads were rendered impassable; rocks fell from the mountain sides and filled them up. The loss of life in this calamity is larger than was at first estimated. The revolt at Guyanma has been quelled. New gold mines have been discovered near Jalapa. The Governor of the State of Guerrers has been impached. Much excitement is apparent here among the Government people in consequence of the progress of the Rio Grand rebels. A conduct of \$2,500,000 left this city for Vera Cruz to catch the English steamer. The wreck of the steamship Golden City has been sold. The Custom-House at Mazatlan has embargoed the property of Henry Brooks, an American, who refuses to pay exhorbitant port duties. It is reported that Piacido Vega attempted to attack Rosario, but was defeated and compelled to take flight.

A ramor is afloat that Gen. Negrete will join the Rio Grande rebels. Onofre Castillo, a Roman Catholic priest of this city, has married Senora Fuentes. The Catholics are extremely indigmant at the step. The earthquake of the 11th of May, reported in a pro-

THE NEW DOMINION. THE DEMANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — HER DELEGATES AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Jane 13 .- The British Columbia delegates are here. These gentlemen admit that politi-cal excitement and the state of restlessness or unsettledness which have been experienced lately in their territory, must end in one of two things, union with Canada or annexation to the United States. Union with Canada is contingent upon the acceptance of the terms submitted to Government by the delegates last week, as sent you, and the first and most important of these terms, the construction of a Canadian Pacific Railroad is the one which the Government is least prepared to accept, because of its heavy cost. This is the rock upon which negotiations will split, as they are quite likely to do, so far as I can learn, because the Gov crnment of the Dominiou really cannot afford to build this railway. The Government freely admits that a Canadian Pacific Railroad is a necessity of the future. British Columbia insists that it is a necessity of to-day. British Columbia must get across to the Canadian lakes and to the shows of the Atlantic. And if they cannot get through to the Atlantic through Montreal and Halifax, it will suit them just as well to do so through New-York and Boston. That's the whole question as regards the railroad. The polition signed in British Columbia for annexation to the States, served to show what the people want. They are cut off from the world by six or seven thousand miles of water, and a couple of thousand miles of land. They have gold and silver for minerals, and every agricultural product that can find a market, but they can't make use of either. So they want to get across to the busy world, and do business on their own account; they want a railroad to take them across the land, and steamships to take them across the water. They are too few, their accumulated wealth too little yet, their means too new and small to build one or the other for themselves. the Dominion really cannot

any people that will do it for them. If Canada fails to give assistance, Columbia will look with an anxious eye to the United States for aid. The biggest and best British territory on the Pacific is to be sold to the quickest bidder-price one railroad and two steamship lines. Canada will bid but cannot pay the price. The United States can do both.

der-price one rainroa and the price. The United States can do both.

The mode of raising the money proposed here is by private capitalists—the Government to guarantee the loan and interest on the amount of capital at the rate of five per cent per annum, and the Dominion to give a grant of land of 20 miles on each side of the railroad in alternate sections along the entire route, at the same time guaranteeing interest on capital as ix per cent (which will be reduced to five.) Mr. Waddington is here prepared to pioneer the enterprise on the latter conditions, and is confident that he can at once precure sufficient capital if these terms were agreed to. Sir John A. Macdonald was considered personally favorable to Mr. Waddington's scheme.

One cause of discontent with the States has been, the recent restrictions upon imports into the colony coming through San Francisco. It is said that goods are detained there eight and ten days solely in consequence of grievous and unnecessary Customs delays; and a strong feeling has been gradually growing up that the United States was determined to force the colony into annexation much in the same way that Canadians cried out in Parliament last session that Canada was to be starved into it.

Taxation per head in the colony is about \$6 per annum

that Canadians cried out in Fariament late season that Canada was to be starved into it.

Taxation per head in the colony is about \$6 per annum for general government purposes independently of municipal rates and taxes. The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor is £4,000 (\$20,000) and £1,000 (\$6,000) for expenses, and the people groan at the burden. Fancy a governor of 60,000 people—the chief magistrate of a firth-rate American city—being paid \$25,000 a year!

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE DEMANDED.

It has become evident to all that not only is Canada, under the circumstances of her present relations with Great Britain, exposed to continual annoyance from the enemies of the Mother country, but that she will have for the future to accept these quarrels as though they were strictly her own, and to defend herself against attack as much alone and unsupported as though she were a supreme State. Do the Fenians desire to evince their undying hatred to Britain t—straightway they make the endeavor to injure Canada. Should England engage in war with the United States, upon whom would the worst evils of invasion fall? upon ourselves, to whom the dispute would, in all probability, be a matter of ne moment, such for instance as the Alabama claims question. And though we can expect to gain no possible advantage by the success of the Imperial Government, but whether England wins of loses, must inevitably suffer most materially. In commerce injured, taxes increased, and valuable lives sacrificed, we are forced to provide entirely for our own defense. The few troops which have been left to us for garrison will be removed in a few days more—though it is well-known. In thome? that Canada has seldom, if ever, been in more need of assistance, with her forces required in one direction to act against file, and in another to protect the frontier against the possibility of a recurrence of Fenian incursions—and we are pretty plainly assured that this withdrawal of the regulars is in pursuance of a settled policy which the Home Government as decided upon thadly, not to render any more assistance whatever to Canada.

And now that the crisis has really come, and we are left alone in the midst of difficulties, our rulers and organs have at last awakened to a sense of the situation.

\*\* The Government at Ottawa have at last been impelled, under the overwhelming pressure of public opinion, to piace what is practically an utilization before the Imperial Parliament. They demand compensation for by-gone injuries, and guarantee against invas It has become evident to all that not only is

THE "CELESTIAL" SHOEMAKERS.

TWO GANGS OF CHINAMEN AT WORK YESTERDAY -A STONISHING PROGRESS OF THE NEW AP-PRENTICES.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 16 .- Two gangs of Chinamen have been at work to-day, under instructors, earning to bottom shoes. They have made remarkable progress, and turned out some work which no Crispin need be ashamed of. In fact, one shoe, which the smartest Chinese workman completed by himself, is decided to be as good as any which could be picked out of a hundred cases of American manufacture. These first learners will teach their comrades, and in a very few weeks the full force of the establishment will be at work turn win teach their comrades, and in a very few weeks the full force of the establishment will be at work turning out shoes which need not fear comparison with those of any other manufactory. The Crispins held a meeting last night, and, under the advice of the Head Center of the order in Boston, resolved to hold out in their strike against the other manufacturers, and use every measure to embarrass Mr. Sampson in his undertaking, such as tempting the white men to leave him, and continuing the frightening process, &c. The shoe business of course is at a stand-still here, the factories have telegraphed to countermand all orders for stock, and the town is losing thousands of dollars every week by the strike.

DEATH OF A CADET-RESOLUTIONS OF CON-

At a meeting of the second class, U. Military Academy, held at West Point, N. Y., June 16, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were

adopted:

olerd. That by his death the Corps have lost one of their me d members, the Academy one of her finest scholars, his class or ras very dear to them for his many ercellent qualities, his familied ectionate son and brother, and society a polished gentieman as

rue Christian.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to his Resource, that a superstant their great bereavement.

Resourced, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in The Army and Navy Journal and

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ....There will be a general suspension of business Boston to-day in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. n Besten to-day in commemeration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

A new daily newspaper, called The Post, has been established at Santa Pé. New-Merico. The first number was issued

....The annual meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference was opened in Clering of the Western Unitarian Rev. Robert Coilier. A large number of delegates were present....The bids for \$450,000 of the St. Louis Water Works bonds, were opened on Thursday in that often

is bonds, were opened on Thursday in that city, and the ut was awarded to the National Bank of the State of Misso ... Much anxiety is manifested in San Francisco non-arrival of the steamship Henry Chauncey at New-York. The er Constitution, with which she was to connect, was spoken June 1, hours from Panama.

....The grand concert of the Cincinnati Saenger

... Application has been made for an injunction to prevent the sale or negotiation of \$4,000.00 of Florida State bonts, lately issued to M. L. Littlefield. as President of the Jacksonville and Mobile Railroad, on the ground of giving State sid to a private corporation. .... The San Francisco Board of Supervisors have declared the result of the recent election on the proposition to \$\phi\$,000,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in favor Company, although the conviction was expressed that a great fra been perpetrated in order to carry the vote affirmatively.

been perpetrated in order to earry the vote affirmatively.

Last year an attempt was made to remove the hall of the burned United States iron-clad "New Ironsides," to the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, below Philadelphia. This failed, we to the wreck in mid-channel proved dangerous to havigation. Yestenday, a torpedo, consisting of a hogshead with five hundred pounds of powering it, was exploided under her, breaking her hull into fragments so that their removal will be easy. The force of the explication was stafficient to three some of her immense iron plates says feet into the air.

.The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Aid bill pa ....The Boston, Flattlord, and Eric Aid old plasses
the Massachusetts Senate on Wednesday by 22 to 14, with some inport
ant modifications which provide for the completion of the road to Willia
mantic; for a new election of Directors within three months, and for th
prosecution of the work on the South Boston Flats. Under the existin
contract, or the new contract to be approved by the Governor and Coun
cil, a new amendment was also adopted providing that the Berdell bond
deposited as security for the scrip yet to be issued, shall not be exchange
for second mortgage bonds. ...The House concurred in the Senate
ameniments to the Boston, Hartford and Eric Aid bill, 12 to 102
and added some further amendments which sends the bill back again to
the Senate.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Marshal Hendershot of Binghamton committee

The tannery of Ruff & Co., Platte-ave. and ...John G. Elder, proprietor of the Ballard House gus, Mass., was thrown from his carriage yesterday, and it h

.... A freight train on the Louisville Short Line The body of James T. Barnard was found in

... Wight's block, in Springfield Mass., was damaged by fire last night to the amount of \$10,000. The fire energit in the foundery of the Bay State Valve and Fancet Company, who lose \$10,000. The Morgan Ravelope Company. Who occupied the baretness and East floor, lose \$45,000 by water \$4\$ the boundary of the foundation of the first floor, lose \$45,000 by water \$4\$ the boundary of the water shall prictate frames and mobilings; Russell Brothers, machine shop, and \$3\$ Gillengio, waterwheel regulators. Total hom, \$4,70,000.

## WASHINGTON SKETCHES.

MORE INDIANS.

THE LAST OF THE DAKOTAS-RED CLOUD'S REASONABLE DEMANDS-THE INDIANS NOT AWED BY THE SIGHTS OF CIVILIZATION-WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THEIR CHILDREN OF THE VISIT-RELICS OF INDIAN BATTLES.

Washington, D. C., June 13 .- Have you an appetite for another Indian meal-one last mournfu repast! The Brulé band of Sioux were as thoroughly done as their name implies, and are no more to be server up. They went appropriately on Friday. They were the mildest and most agreeable of these wild creatures though "gamey" fellows all. We miss them this dal son. We miss most of all, genial Spotted Tail-he had such waggish ways with him. The Ogalalla delegates are far tougher subjects, and much harder of digestion than the Erulés. They are said to have disagreed with the Department of the Interior. We shall miss them also, miss their able, obstinate, shrewd old head-chief, and their flery orators, Red Dog, and the three Bear We shall have to fall back on such pacific, mild-spoker home-orators, as Scuator Drake and Representative B. F

For all the costly parade that has been ma him and his people, I fear that Red Cloud will leave Washington as dissatisfied as Kossuth left it, nearly 20 years ago. I fear that in spite of all the efforts of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner to soothe the savage mind," he will shake the dust of Washington from his moccastas, if the treaty, which Indian-like, he repudiates, as an outrage and a swindle, be not canceled-if his reasonable demand for the removal of Fort Fetterman, and his modest little requisition for "several wagon loads of ammunition" be not grantedand that he will go home to sound the last, long-deflant on fire, or do some other desperate deed of vengeance. I have high Democratic authority—Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, a "big Indian" from the Wyoning Valley -for saying that Red Cloud is the ablest statesman who has appeared in Washington for many years, since the good old Jackson days, probably. If this great leader's shrewd, wary, uncompromising, wild Sioux spirit, his eloquence, grim wit, bull-dog persistency fail, his tribe will be in despair, yet will fight with calculating fury, with the madness that both "method" in it, and will de all the damage that their day allows.

We attended the Council on Saturday morning, and I noticed then, as I had noticed on all other occasions, how little the power and resources of our national Government and the comforts and refinements of our Christian civilization had awed or subdued these our barbarian brothers. They can be impressed by these things, but not overwhelmed-they can be softened, but not cajoled. They have been born to and nurtured in a flerce hate of a great Government that could stoop to wrong its poorest ublects-of a Christian civilization that is girdling them with an ever narrowing circle of fire. They hold invasion to be one of our constitutional principles, and robbery and lying among our "Gospel privileges." and liars themselves, from ignorance, poverty, starva-tion, and a mad, blind sense of injury, they have yet a contempt for well-to-do this ves and book-learned liars, The more they see of the wealth and vast extent of our country, the more they wonder at and detest the grasping spirit that reaches out for the gold and silver of their mountains and streams, and covets their wild hunting-grounds. They cannot yet understand the mighty pressure of foreign immigration behind our people; how all the tides of the world are setting against any embankments which the most honest treaties, the strongest legislation can throw up around the reservations of barbarism; that, however it may be with us, as a nation, overflowing Europe and swarming Asia cannot afford to let millions of acres of the best grain and graz-ing land of the earth liei fallow forever, as reaming grounds for the buffalo and the antelope, and hunting and fighting rounds for the savage; that Nature, being feminine, will not patiently keep much lenger the secret of vast treasures hid in mountain and stream; that the Great Spirit himself moves in the steadily advancing flood of civilization, in the thunderous reil of the train, and in the lightning of the telegraph.

The admirable, faithful speech of Gov. Pitchlyn of the Choctaw nation, at the council, was calculated to impress upon the minds of the chiefs the wisdom of accepting civilization as the only effectual guarantee against decep tion and wrong and ultimate extermination. He urged them to abandon their warlike and nomadic habits, to cultivate the soil, to welcome the schoolmaster and the missionary. Mr. Secretary Cox-who, in all these diffcult negotiations, shows toward them the most patient, frank, and conciliating spirit, making no promise which he had not good reason to believe he can fulfill-gave them similar advice. But though they did not deny that the Red man would eventually be compelled to adopt the ways and occupations of the White man, they said, as they say always: "The time has not yet come; there game enough for the present, and we must still ream and hunt." The feeling seems to be, "after us, the deluge." For their unhappy sons they showed a sort of desperate stoicism, or great lowness of spirits, admitting that they might have to take to living in houses, to plowing and ligging, to going to school, and even to Congress. Red Cloud spoke with a good deal of dignity of attitude

and fitness of gesture. He made some telling points, to the immense satisfaction of his colleagues speaking always to a running accompaniment of grunts. He be gan his speech in a sitting posture, after a solemn handshaking. "I shall say but a very few words," he said, "for I am tired of talking." If his sons are really coming to Congress, let us hope that this desirable sort of weariness may be handed down, or that, like the lazy Yankee, they may be "born tired." As he warmed with his sub ject he rose to his feet, and really did himself great honor, and made proud the heart of Mr. Vincent Colyer. I doubt if Cicero ever spoke with more genuine feeling, or power of soreasm; but I do hope Cicero never had quite so much troubies with his toga. With every burst of passion the blanket gave way about his waist, and had to be re adjusted. Yet, I think the reports of Red Cloud's eloquence have been greatly exaggerated. The Indians have a certain set of poetic phrases, which are their com non stock in trade, like the cant of reformers, or the shibboleths of politicians. These are always used, and in argument the aboriginal mind travels in a circle. I was nost struck by a powerful religious exhortation. "The Red man," he said, "would at death go to a better place and be happy; for, being ignorant, the Great Spirit would not hold him responsible for his little sins; but the White oan would have to suffer severely, all the more for his education and culightenment." Who looked to see a missionary in Makh-pi-at-lu-tah! He could not have a better field than Washington, unless you could give him

Near the close of his speech, Red Cloud pointed to a ady present, Mrs. Fanny Kelly, who had been one of his captives, and generously asked that she should be paid for the property his people had destroyed in Dakota, of the money to be apportioned to them. I afterwards spoke with this lady, who is young and fresh-looking. caring no marks of hardship, or trouble, and received a very singular account of her experiences. She said the terrible war-chief and his people had treated her with the greatest respect and kindness. She imparted to Red Cloud some superflows rose-tints of fancy, it seemed to me, for neither she nor Mr. Colyer can make me see any goodness or nobility in his face. He is not mean, not utterly malevolent, perhaps, but he is a savage, in blood, and bone, and spirit-foreordained and forever. Red Dog, now, looks open to conviction and regeneration. You have he could rise out of his wild condition, at will, and be like other men-that he is just about to doit-that the solitary turkey's feather in his hair is the last faint signal of the old man of heathenness, the tail end of departing bartar ism. There was also a young brave, who had a mild, in

dolent way with him, and rather handsome Caucasian features—yet even he had a lurking devil in his eye, which rendered him not exactly "a nice young man for a small tes-party" on the plains—not just the noble savage to whom even a Quaker peace-maker would say, " Meet

me by moonlight alone." Bear-in-the-Grass, the chief who had an unfortunate farming experience, which left him with a complaint in the side, and a prejudice against agriculture, has quite a good face, and a remarkably broad forehead. Bravelear, the Medicine Man and Priest-M. D. and D. D. united-is the ugliest and most disreputable-looking Indian of the delegation. He is old and wrinkled, his head is sadiv deficient in the moral region, his evil little eyes are deep set, and so introverted in expression that he eems to have retired permanently into the depths of his consciousness, to concoct diabolical doses and more dia a worthy old gentleman. She gave, upon the whole, such a pleasant account of her sojourn among the Boux, that one might almost think it had been a sort of pro pic-nic. She said they were perpetually fight